do the work. They argue that the application of the Civil Service regulations for the securing of employes to these institutions will decrease vastly the expense of their maintenance. The Commissioners intend to have their regulations govern admittance to service in all State offices and Institutions; the State Asylums, the State Prisons, etc. Their chief aim, the coming year, as already stated, will be to bring the vast Civil Service of the cities under their rale. When it is remembered that \$10,000,000 is yearly disbursed in salaries to its employee by the city of New-York, the importance of the Commissioners design, that of bringing the recipients of this enormous sum under their supervision, can be realized.

## A DOG'S SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.

A SINGULAR STORY FROM THE ORANGE COUNTY VILLAGE.

WARWICK, N. Y., Feb. 3 .- What is generally believed to have been a deliberate case of suicide by a dog occurred in this village last week. The animal, a valuable and intelligent bird-dog, was owned by S. Sliker, a wellknown resident of Warwick. Mr. Sliker recently pur chased a new dog, and, finding some difficulty in domesticating him, he treated the new dog with unusual dness and attention. The old dog manifested most positive disapproval of this treatment of the newcomer, and developed a case of unmistakable jealously. His master persisted in making much of the new dog, despite the protests of the old one, and finally the latter attacked

the protests of the old one, and flually the latter attacked his rival, and, after punishing him severely, left the premises where he had been so long, and going to the Wawayanda House, took up his quarters there.

He was treated kindly at the hotel, and refused to return to his old home. He had always been active and good-indured, but after leaving his master he became morose and sulky. He rarely left his place in the hotel. After he had been there a day or so, it was discovered that he seemed to find a singular fasomation in railroad trains. Every train that passed would find him standing close by the track, where he would gaze apparently with great interest on the rolling wheels. One day last week he was sten standing in his usual position beside the track as a train approached. As it was passing the spot where the dog stood, he saddenly sprang on the track between the front and rear wheels of a car and was rushed to death.

# HEADLONG INTO HIS OWN TRAP.

A SCHEME OF REVENGE THAT MISCARRIED ALTO-GETHER.

Goshen, N. Y., Feb. 2.-About two weeks ago, against the protests of the local press and the com munity, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Charles Godfrey, of Middletown, was married to a man three times her age, Strong by name. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Clark. The union was strongly opposed by the father of the child, but was countenauced urged by the mother. The parents have not lived together for some time. Strong and his wife live with Mrs. Godfrey.

On Thursday night Godfrey determined to carry out a plan of revenge on his son-in-law, which he formed some days ago. He employed two stalwart negroes of the village to accompany him to the building in Main-st., Middleoown, where his wife and family were living, up one flight of stairs. He posted the negroes in the dark one flight of stairs. He posted the negroes in the dark entry, his part of the programme being to go up-stairs, knock at the door of the room occapied by Strong and his wire, and when Strong came to the door, to seize him and throw him down-stairs. The negroes were then to fall upon him and beat him. Godfrey went up-stairs and knocked at the door. It was opened but not by strong. Mrs. Godfrey answered the knock, and, upon seeing her hus-band, instantly seized him and threw him down-stairs. The negroes below, supposing it was Strong, at once pro-ceeded to carry out their part of the plan, and in a few minutes left Godfrey bleeding and senseless in the hall-way.

When found and restored to consciousness he declined to give any account of how he was nurt, but the facts have leaked out.

### NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Feb. 3 .- The engagement is anpounced of Miss Tooker, daughter of G. Mead Tooker, of New-York, to Whitney Pacentx Warren, of the same city. Some extensive alterations and improvements are being made on Mr. Tooker's villa at this place.

The engagement of Miss Bigelow, daughter of the late John W. Bigelow, who is spending the winter here, to Arthur R. Marsh, a graduate of the class of 1883 of Har-

Vard College, has been announced.

The engagement of Miss Porter, daughter of Δdmiral Porter, to Captain Campbell, recently of the Army, has been announced in fashionable circles at this place. Henry Clews, of New-York, has reuted for the season of

1884 the cottage owned by Thomas F. Cushing, of Bos-ton, who will not return to Newport until the following Beason.

W. G. Weld, of Boston, who is spending the winter here has been elected a trustee of the Butler Hospital for the

ne.

cong the cottagers who entertained during the paswere Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, Mrs. Lieber, Mrs.
y Turnbull, Mrs. C. F. Baies and Mrs. charles M Assistant Bishop Potter, of New-York, was in town

Edwin C. Cushman, of St. Louis, the adopted son of Charlotte Cushman, has returned to his cottage at this

# CONVENTION OF THE OHIO Y. M. C. A.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 3 .- The seventeenth anof Ohio will be held here February 14 to 17. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell, of Cleveland; the Rev. II. F. Williams, formerly State secretary; L. D. Wishard, Internaiams, formerly State secretary; h. D. Wisham, interna-tional College secretary; R. R. McBurney, secretary of the New-York City Association, and other workers will be present. Many phases of association work will be considered, such as Hible study, young hear's meetings, boys' work, reading rooms, work among railroad men and in colleges, State and international work, etc.

## A STEAMER IN TOW OF A TUG.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Feb. 3.-Pilotboat Howard reported at 2 o'clock this morning, that the steamer Guadaloupe, from Galveston for New-York, cargo cotton, was off Fenwick's Island with her engine out of order, in need of assistance. The tug North America immediately went to assist her, but returned at 8:20 a. m. and reported the steamer would proceed to New-York in 10w of the tug Cyclops.

## AN INCIDENT OF TEXAS LIFE.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3 .- A dispatch to The News from Houston says: "W. P. Perkins killed Andrew John son at Cedar Bayon, on Friday, shooting him in the head with both barrels of a double-barrelled shot-gun. No one else witnessed the deed except Perkins's wife, with whom, it is alleged, Johnson had taken liberties. Re-kins surrendered himself to the officers. All three of the persons were highly respected."

## ATTEMPT TO MURDER A PRIEST.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3 .- Some unmown persons yesterday morning attempted to shoot the Rev. Father Joblowoski, paster of the Polish Roman Catholic Church here. While he was sitting in his study three shots were fired at him, two of which barely missed his head. Certain disaffected members of his characteristic suspected of the crime.

# A "FORTY-NINER'S" REMINISCENCES.

"The prices of everything ran tremendously high in the year '49; so high, indeed, that they sound almost incredible to people nowadays. Everybody in sacratente lived in tents, most of them with only the bare ground for floors. You can appreciate the reason for this when I tell you that waen I bought humber to make a floor and from to my tent I had to pay \$700 in eash for 1,000 feet, and it wasn't very good lumber at that. A pie or a load of bread cost \$1, potatoes were \$1 a pound and onloss \$2 a pound, and in order to make an egg nog on Christmas day I paid \$16 for one dozen eggs. That was a holiday price, you understand. I turned my band to building and put up the first houses in Sacramento the material being adobe bricks. That those flimay unlidings were rather expensive, you can house from the free that I paid my brickiavers—men who had been jeurneymen masons in the East—\$25 those flimary buildings were rather expensive, you can imagene from the face that I paid my brickiayers—men who had been journeymen unsons in the East—\$25 a day, and my hod carriers \$16 a day. I commenced to make real bricks, and early in 50 Upion and I storted the first lime-kills on the coast, at white Rock's thise. Until that got to working we had to pay \$16 a barrel for lime, all of which was brought around the Horn. Among other things that I started was the old Sacramento Curion, that is to say I put up the money for the paper as a lift for my brother-the-law, Joh Court. Be, Bill Keating and Mike Harkness were really the men that set the paper going. Harkness went back to New-York and while the money I advanced bought a press and whatever cher plant was necessary. They did very well with The Union, and madly sold out to Anthony & Morrill, both of whom had been working for them. By the way, the first fire in Sacramento started in my tent, just after the big flood at the close of '49. One of my men was getting the place in order for us to return from a ship out the stream, and managed to set the cauvas waits on fire. There were four kegs of powder on the local and after that Stream, and managed to set the canvas walls on fire.
There were four kegs of powder on the sed, and after that went off I never succeeded in finding a square inch of mything we'd left in the test.

"After the great fire in '521 came down to San Francisco and went into the building business here.

"After the great fire in "521 came down to San Francisco and went into the building business here. The first structure I put up here was the old sarine Hospital, now standing on Eincon Feint. There's one other building I'd line to neerlien as a specimen of the may we rached work in those days. San Brannan employed inc in the fall of "52 to put up the house that stands on the northeast center of Colliernia and Montgomery-sits. According to the contract I was to have the walls up and roof on in thirty days, with a fortesture of \$500 a day for all exceeding that number. He, in a similar way, has leased the entire building before the foundation was due, and had agreed to turn it over to the leasees at a certain time. You can believe that there wasn't much 'sejering' in that work when I tell you has it completed in just twenty-seven days. San was so picased with this result that he gave me a \$450 watch and chain as a token of appreciation. That building, which looks so commonpine in comparison with its neighbors, rented at that time for \$84,000 a year. A curious thing happened to me—but, bless my soul, how tate it is, and I have to excuse me if I leave on the jump. A business man must always goep his appointments, you know. Some other time I shall be glad to give you a few points that may be of in-lerest to your readers."

NEW-JERSEY STATE TOPICS. THE CONDITION OF THE SINKING FUND

EVIDENCES OF BAD MANAGEMENT-A STATE TAX NOT IMPROBABLE-THE CONTROLLERSHIP.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNZ.] TRENTON, Feb. 3 .- The condition of the State Sinking Fund is the subject of bitter comment. The Fund is in the charge of two commissioners, Messra, James Wilson and J. L. Bodine. The former has been connected with the management many years and was long associated with Philemon Dickinson, who was succeeded a year ago by Dr. Bodine. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Dickinson were considered the choicest representatives, of conservative fluancial ability. Dr. Bodine is younger and is less im pressed with the sanctity of his personal dignity. tacked on to the annual report of his associate and senior commissioner a "supplemental report," which is regarded as quite shocking by some venerable managers of State affairs, and is received with satisfaction by many others.

The condition of the fund has been the subject of criticism for about five years, and in 1879 a Senate committee began an investigation, made prog-ress rapidly for a line, and then ceased. A while after the session a report was filled in the office of the Secre tary of State, commending the management of the fund and declaring that the criticisms were exaggerated. This hushed a clamor that had grown loud, and for a time nothing was said against the fund, and the commissioners and their secretary again slept. When Dr. Bodine assumed the office he was awake and he has not yet yielded o the somnolent influences of his comfortable berth He began an inspection of the securities, and found them to consist largely of real estate bought in under foreclosure and valued at twice its real worth; of mortgages of which the interest was paid semi-occasionally, and of a small amount, comparatively, of bonds of real value. His "supplemented report" takes the Senate Commit tee's report as a basis, and shows that while the assets were put down at \$1,379,048 54 on October 31, 1879, the assets, October 31, 1883, were \$1,079,275 54. "The shrinkage," he says, "has been caused by the loss of interest on the amount of investment in real estate; by shrinkage, he says, "as been caused by the crees on the amount of investment in real estate; by the excess of expenditure beyond income from the real estate; by loss of interest in collecting the mortgage securities; by the losses realized in seling properties under foreclosure during the past year, and by the losses from sales of a few parcels of real estate at private sale at different times." The assets of the fund on October 31 hast were as follows: Real estate, \$427,464 92; Chambersburg solool bonds, \$50,000; United States bonds, \$50,837 50; State of New-Jersey bonds, \$11,000; balance in banks, \$52,488 21; loans on mortgages, \$4,03.954 99; the on decrees, \$27,529 92. Commissioner Bodine in conclusion says the nominal assets of the fund, January 1, 1884, after the payment of interest and \$10,000 of the principal due, were about \$1,000,000, one-half of which is not productive of income. The amount of State bonds remaining unpaid is \$1,596,300. "Judging the future by the past," says the commissioner, "and from what he knows of the value of the real estate and the mortgage securities of the fund, the undersigned is persuaded that the resources of the sucking fund will be decreased under existing laws, with at least \$800,000 of the war bonds outstanding and unpaid."

TALKING ABOUT A STATE TAX.

TALKING ABOUT A STATE TAX. Ten years ago it was apparently proved by legitime computation that the sinking fund by this time would onsiderably exceed the State debt, and it was believed hat the annual payment of \$100,000 from the general that the annual payment of \$100,600 from the general treasury would soon become unnecessary. Instead of that there is the uncheerful prospect that \$800,000 of the bonds must be provided for by renewals or a State tax. The cause of this deficiency is evidently the leans on bond and mortgage. These seem to have been made by the commissioners in the past with a carelessness that would do credit to a graveyard insurance company. That any loans at all were made on mortgage securities would seem astonishing had not the legislatures expressly authorized and encouraged such loans, at the insugation of persons destring to borrow. A more efficient commission would undoubtedly have seen the danger and checked it in time. It has been suggested that the read estate investments are causing a loss to the fund and that the sooner these are disposed of the better for its health. The subject will come before the Legislature in some form at an early date, and it is probable that measures will be taken at least, to guard the mare of the land.

A POLITICAL FIGHT ANTICIPATED.

The weekly session of the Legislature to open to-morro-evening promises to seems of the busiest of the winter Political interest will centre on the controllership Con which is coming to a focus. There is a scatiment of u brotherly distile among the Candidates, and there are brotherly distille among the Candilates, and there are threatenings of revenge in case of this or that event which bodes ill for the Democrats. The nomination of the Governor, expected last week, are now promise, early this, and will, it is possible, mark the beginning of a coatest, the end of which may not be reached for years. The extent to which the Governor carries his partisan ship will entirely determine the action of the Royabilean Senate.

FROZEN FLORIDA.

## WINTER SIGHTS IN THE LAND OF FLOWERS

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 28 .- From the icelocked streams and snow-covered hills of New-York t the mild are of the "Land of Flowers" would indeed b a grand transition, but unfortunately the Land of Flowers has and a severe cold in the head and is in a misty mual convention of the Young Men's Caristian Association | foggy and altogether unpleasant state. The air yestermay was raw and chilly in the extreme; the frost has end disappointed look. In the elaborate guide-book companies, it is the fashion to depict contrasting scene of the North and Scuth is mid-winter. In the former handsome young men, wrapped in fur-trimmed coats, are guiding lovely young women over the ice, or flying along in luxurious aleighs behind impossible horses; in the latter, young women in astonishingly airy draperies are lying in hammocks rocked by young men clad in white flannels and holding Japanese umbrelias. The reality just now is this: As many fur-trimmed costs and sealskins are seen here as in the North; the airy whit fraperies are not yet unpacked; the young man stalks gloomly about the hotel, his winter overcont as yet note tunity of dazzling beholders with his white flannel spler dor; the young woman shivers under her beaver and velvet, and sighs as she thinks of those charming crea tions lying in her Saratoga. "The oldest inhabitant" says there never before was

season like this It is prophesied that this will soon pass and that the fair weather which has made Florida so famous will soon return. This morning, indeed, there is a softer element in the atmosphere, and a promise of something better. The sun has disclosed himself, and the waters of the St. John's are sparkling under his beams. The Northerner who left three feet of snow or the level is a fastidious creature however, and wishes it understood that he is not by any means satisfied with the weather. He is aggrieved, and eels himself deceived, and thinks such deception should

be exposed. By Jove, now," he says, " they can't expect people to come down here if they're going to have such weather as this. Something must be done." The grumbler is satisfied with nothing but the common sense tourist wel-comes a climate where one may sit with windows thrown open, in contrast to the icy blasts of a Northern winter Nay, more; he welcomes the commonplace scenery of Jacksonville as a positive relief to the eye after the deso-

open, in contrast to the ley blasts of a Northern Whiter. Nay, more; he welcomes the commonplace scenery of Jacksonville as a positive relief to the eye after the desolate country through which he has passed on his way hither. The almost interminable stretches of pine forest, the dreary swamps and marshes, the wretched calons, the tumble-down remnants of decayed grandeur, the traces everywhere of a country sitting among its askes, sadden and oppress him, and when he reaches this busiling Southern resort he is glad to lose those gloomy impressions. He soon forgets the uppleasant features of his trip and remembers only the quick transit and the excellent accommodations.

Jacksonville has a more Noethern air of business than one might expect in a Southern town, where generally every one scens to have plenty of leisure, and no one, from aristocrat for "emaker" or negro, see as ever by any possibility to be in a hurry. Lead commissioners and real estate agents' offices are thick, and everywhere in this neighborhood are lowns springing up, settled almost entirely by Northern mon. Jacksonville is a city of possibilities. At present it is somewhat overestimated. Nature has done her share for the to un but art is sadly behindland. Even cleanliness lags. Dirt may be plentresque, but it is not pleasant. But the aweep of the broad St. John's is so majestic; the natural heauty of the streets is so pleasing, the hotels are so well-appointed and situated, that an altowance of dirt may be considered pormissible. The city has greedily wrested much land from the river. Acres of delars have converted acres of water to land, on which railroads run and houses stand.

As much a feature of Jacksonville as of Niagara are the souventr shops, where one is entired hito squadering funds on alleged curiostites, some of which are decidedly non-Floridian. The favorite souventra scene to be all gators' teeth, polished and mounted in every conecivable shape. Many prefer the tasks of the which are decidedly non-Floridian for the favorite source

A HOME FOR SOUTHERN VETERANS,

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3 .- R. H. Fox and W. L. Morris, representing R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, of Richmond.

have been in this city during the past week soliciting con tributions in aid of indigent and wounded Confederate veterans, with the ultimate purpose of building them a home. In this city and Washington the contributions have been fiberal, and from none have they, been more generous than from members of Grand Army posts, Mesers Fox and Morris will visit Philadeiphia to-morrow and afterward New-York and Boston.

HELL GATE IMPROVEMENTS.

TALK WITH GENERAL NEWTON-PROSPECTS OF AN APPROPRIATION.

"General," said a TRIBUNE reporter to General Newton, the distinguished engineer, who has charge of the work in the East River, "how is the work at Hell Gate going on i" " It is not going on at all," he answered with a smile. "The work was stopped in April of last year because there was no appropriation. I understand that President Arthur has made it the subject of a memorandum, and have hopes that Congress will grant it. Then the business will go on again. This is not the first nor yet the second time that we have had to suspend erations for the want of an appropriation. But we bear it calmly, conscious that sooner or later the money will be

How much is the appropriation ?" "I asked for half a million dollars, and it would be economy to give it, but I stated that \$420,000 was an abinte necessity. The work of clearing the East River at Hell Gate has been going on since 1876. On September 24 of that year I blew up Hallett's Point Reef, and ther much time was consumed in removing the rock. 57,000 pounds of explosives, which were all arranged in the galleries tunnelled under the rock. If the appropriation is given I will treat New-York to a much greater expiosion this fall. The works were, until suspended for lack of means, on Flood Rock, sometimes called the Middle Recf. Under this name are included Nigger Head, the Hen and Chickens, the Gridiron and Flood Rock itself. These you may have remarked to the left of the channel going up the Sound. The tunnelling is nearly finished, and the charge will be no less than 100 tons of explosives, or in pounds 224,000, which as you will notice is almost four times the charge used at Hallett's Reef. "

"Won't that smash the windows on Ward's Island and the neighboring part of Manhattan Island, General ?" " No. I think not. The explosion of 1876 hardly caused a tremor, though the people round about were terribly seared, and at the Magdalen Institution in Eigaty scared, and at the Magdalen Institution in Elgatyeighth-st, the Mother Superior considered if her duty to
remove all her charges. Of course there is always the
possibility that the reef might extend under-ground in
the direction of New-York City, in which case considerable vibration might be transmitted, enough to make the
plaster fall from a badly constructed celling. But this is
a possibility, not a probability, you understand."
"How long would it take to remove the rock after
the explosion f"

"About two years."
"And how much more money would be required for About \$600,000. The rock would have to be removed by grapplers, and if we were permitted to build our own grappling boats we abould not exceed that estimate, if we contract for grappling boats the cost would prob-ably be more. When once Middle Keef is removed, there will be a first-rate channel. Few if any improvements are needed, and these must be small and inexpensive in

"Ho you consider that the channel rounds of an as been injured by dumping it"

Well, I don't think there is any possibility of injury to be main channel. Not long since dumping was allowed at or near the bar, and great injury was done. It would have been better actually to have dumped in the main channel opposite Governor's Island. No dumping should be permitted except when confined by bulkbeads or inclosures, save at such a long distance seaward as to make it impossible for the refuse to be borne back into the hard and the confined by by the waves. A great many causes comeing shows. Undoubtedly every secwload uped increases the work of the channel, and ural forces employed in making that channel, the

# MR. KNOX ON FINANCIAL MEASURES.

THE CONTROLLER'S OPINION OF THE BILLS IN BE-LATION TO BANK CIRCULATION.

A TRIBUNE reporter at the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday evening asked Controller John Jay Knox for his views upon the financial situation. Mr. Knox said: "The estimated contraction of bank circulation for the current year is \$60,000,000. It will be fully that, unless there should be some reduction of the revenue to prevent the calling in of the three per cent bonds, two-thirds of which are held by the National banks as security for their circulating notes. When the surplus revenue accumulates, the only way to disburse it is by calling in and pay-ng the three per cent bonds. When these bonds are these paid, the banks hesitate to purchase four per cents to re-place them as a basis of circulation, as the fours are selfng at nearly 125 in the market, a presumm of one-tourth the face value. The banks, it is clear, will not to any extent purchase these bonds for such basis,

"The legislation now pending to Congress purposes to remedy this difficulty. The propositions are, first, to cand the four per cents, which mature in 1907, into three a value to those holders who will voluntarily agree to such an exchange. Secondly, to increase the rate of Issue upon the long bonds to ulacty per cent of their current market value, or in other words, to authorize the issue of and-a-halfs, and 110 or 112 cents upon fours. The thirmeasure, which has received the approval of the Finance Committee of the Senate, proposes to besie \$100 of circulation on each \$100 bond, whether it is a three, or a four and a half, or a four per cent. This latter proposition, which is likely to pass both Houses, would give some relief and is very much better than no legislation. The profit on circulation based on the four per cents, under this bill, where the rates of interest are sixe per cent, would probably not exceed six-tenths of on per cent. When the rate of interest is seven per cent, the profit would not much exceed four-tenths of 1 per So that the banks in the West and South that now hold these per cents would have little or no inducement to deposit fours in place of their threes as they are called. "The proposition to issue circulation on 90 per cent of the current market value would give a profit on four per cents, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent, of somewhat more than 1 per cent, and in the West and South where rates are 7 per cent, of nearly 1 per cent. It would Increase the premium on the fours slightly and bring them into market, where there would be

gradual demand to replace the called

bring them into market, where there would be a gradual demand to replace the called threes. This proposition would give relief. The objection to it is that it bases circulation on a fluctuating standard. But if the rate of issue is fixed at 110 or 112 for the next ten years, and then reduced 1 per cent each year thereafter, until the amount of circulation shall reach par, this objection is fully answered.

"In my ognion the best bill offered is that now pending in the Senaic, known as the Aldrich bill, which converts the fours into threes, giving 15 per cent in cash to the holders as an inducement to make the exchange. The new threes which are to be insued under it are to run until 1907, the same date of payment as the fours for which they would be substituted. The new threes would be worth 108 to 109 in the market. I am satisfied that nearly all of the holders of the fours would be glad to make such an exchange, for the reason that the cash which they would receive in the transaction could be loaned at six per cent, while at present, invested as it is in the premium, it does not yield an income very much in excess of 2½ per cent. The heautiful resture of this proposed bill is that on each \$100,000,000 of new long threes issued, \$15,000,000,000 of revenue would be disbursed, thus preventing the necessity of calling that amount of the threes which are now payable at the piesaure of the Government. Thus if \$500,000,000 of ealing that amount of the threes which are now payable at the piesaure of the Government. Thus if \$500,000,000 of the notime of the atreulation would be thus avoided through a process which is both advantageous to the Government and to the banks. There would be no further anxiety annywhere upon the subject, for the threes now held by the banks would centime to be held by them so long as the process of exchange of the fours to long threes during that process of exchange of the fours to long threes one converted into long threes, the Government at that date (which will be 1851) maying no bond of a that date (which will be 1851) maying no bond of any kind our tanding bearing interest at a higher rate than 3 per cent."

## THE NEW MINING REGION

EXPLORING THE COUR D'ALENE RANGE-A TALK WITH PROFESSOR TIEMAN.

A TRIBUNE reporter recently met Professor J. M. Tiernan of Oregon, who was in New-York after hree years' exploration of the Cour d'Alene Mountains, in Idaho and British Columbia. The Professor said : "There is a tract of land about 15 miles in width and 50 ufles long, that is known as the mineral tract of the Courd'Alene Mountains. It contains mere or less gold throughout all the gulches, according to the prospecis I made. But there has not been enough work in eliter of the guiches to ascertain the extent of ground which it will pay to work. There are various reports of large placer and other prospects, but of the foundation for these I cannot speak. Whatever I say to you is based on explored this range off and on for three years, not with reference to placet mining, but for quartz. No one knows anything about placer mining further than this. From prospects made, the indications are that there are very rich diggings. But you can never tell until they are worked what they amount to. In placer mining you may take a thomand dollars out of a pot hole to-day, and then work for a month or a year and get nothing. As a general thing, however, where there is as good a prospect as in this belt the results are more even than the flinstration. They work for a wead.

As a general thing, however, where there is as good a prospect as in this belt the results are more even than the flinstration. my own personal investigations and anowledge. I have explored this range off and on for three years, not with

This has reference to all kinds of minerals. The prevaling metal is silver, but I have found down even to a good paying quality of copper, antimony and other hase metals—all of which are unprespected, and can only be judged by the surface indications. The placer mines now being worked are at the head of Eagle and Pritchard Creeks, which flew into the spokane.

"From the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Kootenay country it is 120 miles, north from Pend d'Oreille Lake. The Kootenay country produced the best paying placer mines on the continent as long as they lasted. The Colville country mineral legins 30 miles north of Spokane Palls, and continues throughout the whole mountain range—clear through to Fort Hope on the Fraser River. The Smilkinnine country is in Washington Territory. It is very rough, but has been much prospected. These three countries, as they are called, are all in the same range, but are like three separate regions because they are colored by different routes.

"I have brought from this region not only specimens but quantities of the mineral. I have it by the hundred pounds—enough to show any mineralogist that they are not floats but leads. I have brought no mineral except from positive leads. Some of the pieces of ore I have with me are more then one man can lift. I have been six years collecting specimens and before I go back shall have them arranged and classified in a series of cabinets, to be left here, the like of which does not at present exist on the continent."

ing this chat the Professor showed the reporter

various small samples. A piece of silver quartz the size of a hand was valued at \$15. The Professor expects to have his cabinets ready for public inspection in a few J. M. Moorhead, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, said at the office, No. 285 Broadway: "We have had two gentlemen here from Idaho this week, who ful confirm Professor Tierman's reports. There is great excitement out there over the gold and aliver discoveries."

### THE FATAL CUCKOO CLOCK.

A CHEISTMAS GIFT THAT EROUGHT WOE INTO A RAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

"It's a cuckoo cleek" said a young married man to a TRIBUNE reporter the other day. The young married man was carrying a mysterious looking parcel the brown paper covering which was rent in various places by knobs and excrescences which upon examination proved to be portions of brown wood, carved after the fashion of the ingenious Swiss. The young man looked at the b ndle with a face of comical apprehension and then said: "I hope I'm about to see the last of it, but The sure I den't know. I wish that the merry Swiss boy who devoted his long winter evenings to the construction of this infernal machine, as the time-honored legend would have us believe, had never been born, or been born a South Sea Islander and never had any winter evenings to employ." · What's the matter i " asked the reporter innocently.

"Matter I Matter enough for three editorials," savagely replied the young married man. "Listen to me and Th ell you a tale of human suffering at the hands of insensate wood and metal, without parallel. For the last six months my wife has been hinting that a certain corner on the starrease of our little house was made, as she put it, for the reception of a cuckoo clock. She would manage to ing enckoo clocks into conversations on the remotes of toples, and regretfully sigh as she did so. Well, I stood this as long as I could, but about Christma he const apt drip were away the hard stone of my re solve, and among her Christmas presents she found cuckoo clock-this accursed object, in fact, which I have under my arm. I bought it at a large wholesale estab lishment down town, which during the holidays hung out enticing signs to the effect that they were selling goods

at retail for that week only. It cost me \$37 50, and the alesman told me that in a retail store I should have been charged \$45 at least. He must have made a mis take, for I saw its twin brother in an uptown jeweller's marked \$25 only two days afterward. To do the sulesman justice, I must say that he warned me that cackoo clocks were liable to get out of order. Unconscious of my doom, however, I laid the hollow mockery on my wife's table on Carratmas morning and thought the langi of gratified delight I heard cheap at \$37 50, or any other sum. It took several hours of bard work before that clock was bung up. In driving in the unil on which it was to hang I pounded two fingers in the uail on which it was to hang I pounded two funces and a thumb with the hammer, and had to get a bettle of Pond's Extract and lose two days at the office before I could get them reduced to their normal size. However, after being reduced to despair at its continuacious silence, and finally finding that the bellows were carefully tied up, we had the pleasure of seeing the ridientous bird pout, make a sound like a sainstance for for hom fourtiers that accession, accompanied by a claim like a part of cracked cymbals, and then return. Later in the evening an incentions friend looked in, and after snorting contemptions of any ignorance, undertook to sait in dawn and threw a binasket over the norminseed. That made the matter worse. I hay he bed and specialted as to precisely when he was setting off his infertail tool under the binaket. My wife slumbered serenely through it all. When I got down stairs in the morning, pale, haggard and nervous, I found that my themy was slient. He had run down. I left mu so, despite my wife a remonstrances, for two days. Then my hand being partially healed, I made the attempt. I don't know if you are acquainted with the economy of a cuckoo clock, but I am. There's a long chain you pull down and then a weight at the other end goes up. Well. I pulled the chain, and the weight went my and came do an again—on my left toe. This time the doctor had to be sent for. He dressed my too, and I lacticled over and pulled the chain, and the weight went my and came up and set the cuckoo off. He hooted viciously tarriy-two times and them cot sulky, so I pulled the chain again. This time the whole clock came down and hit me on the knoe-cap, and doctor's visit number two was inade. As soon as I could move, I looked at the clock. My wife had been labbing at it with hair-plus and broken two of the wheels, so I had to send for a clock-maker, who set it in order, hung it up and charged me \$47.5. For a brief space the trouble censed. I was kept awake two nights by the cheerful chaiter of the uncamy bird and then he stopped. I fed into a dream-hunned siege of many hours from which I awoke to find that my better-haif had spent the time in thisering at the clock. Sie gleefully told me that she had made it go, and that in order to make it strike one had only to poke a little craik inside with one's flager. I ventured to suggest that the expense of hiring a boy to poke his finger in a tevery hour and half-hour

wound and brought on an altack of hysteria. Doctor once more and sai volatile set his. I was weary by this time, and after we had paid a carpenter \$3.50 for fixing it up, and the clock-maker \$14 for a series of visits which only resulted in the diabolic creature striking at irregular intervals after the clock-maker's departure, I made up my nimd. In the dead of might I took the accursed article down hastily, wrapped it up as you see, and stole out of the house. The die is cast; the encko will soon follow the lee's example and will be huried by my avending arm into the North River."

Two days afterward the reporter met the clock-haunted man looking like a ghost of his former seif.

"It's that clock," murnaured he in disjointed accents. "Hired a boat, Rowed out, Dropped it over. River police seemed murder and corpectiver. Found clock with name and address on wrapping paper. Brought it to me, I had to pay expenses. Clock at tome now. Hoots hossely at frequent intervals. Cuckoo caught feversh cold. Full particulars." He field, handing a sheet of foolscap to the reporter on which were jotted the following items:

## IT OVERCAME HIM.

Pross The Son Francisco Chronicle.

Before the Hale and Norcross fight came on—
this is tradition, almost—there arrived in town a discipated nimer who has worked in the mine. He was prefty
belly down ap archity, but he west into a hocker's
office, and, after being told to get out as a trainp, he said
he thought in good deal of Hale and Norcross
and wanted to invest a trifling sum in it. Two
feet, at \$175, were longht for him, and he gave the
certificate to the broker, saying that he was going down
to Mexice prospecting, and he would like to leave it he
hind to be dealt with as the broker saw fit. He was not
heard of for months. Hate & Norcross was up to \$12,000

s'pose there ain't nothing left o' that I fade & Norcross, I guess you must 'a sold it out, but I'm down an' I ain't got a cent. Maybe you'd lend me four bits to get a bit of

in this belt the results are more even than the ilinstration. I have used.

"I have used.

"I have found in this region argentiferous galena, sulphurets of iron containing gold and silver, and argestiferous copper. These interests have been found at Pend d'Oreffle Lake, and extending at intervals along through the man got sober be came and had the bonds when the man got sober be came and had the bonds and when the man got sober be came and had the bonds for white and had no lifes what the maxiety one. It is a draft of \$2,000 to his nother. The brooker longth im \$2,000 worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,400 to his nother. The throw has a point of the solid had a draft of \$2,000 to his nother. The brooker bought for him \$2,000 worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,400 to his nother. The throw has the maxiety of the solid had a draft of \$2,000 to his nother. The throw has the solid had the bonds and gave him \$2,400 to his nother. The throw has the solid had the bonds and gave him \$2,000 to his nother. The throw has the solid had the bonds and gave him \$2,000 to his nother. The throw has the solid had the bonds and gave him \$2,000 to his nother. The throw has the solid had the bonds are through the solid had the bonds and when the man got sober be came and had no lifes what the maxiety of the solid had the bonds and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of registered bonds, and gave him \$2,000 to worth of the solid had the bonds and gave him \$2,000 to worth of the solid had the bonds and gave him \$2,000 to worth of the solid

that disease. These pictures are quite startling, and no deabt cause some people to shudder, as they considered the possibility of enting animals which could make such pictures. The reading matter connected with them is not at all comforting, but portrays a condition of things most alarming. The lapse of five years of solver reality has demonstrated that these "extravagant statements" and pictures were notoriously sensational and imaginary. The disease has almost entirely died out, notwithstanding the allegation that the practices of the farmers and the means of infection were such that it must necessarily be perpetual. It is these same "extravagant statements" which are quoted by European governments, which have caused the trouble between them and us, or at least are made the basis for the shatting out of American pork.

It is not the question of the healthfulness of

It is not the question of the healthfulness of American pork, per se; but one of conjecture, with the supposition based upon statements made five years ago. During these five years, and going on six, the American people have reared millions of hogs which have never had any disease, and they have eaten their pork products with scarcely a case of injury (about one in a million) and always from partaking of the raw flesh. Americans are unable to see the consistency of the charge of unhealth-fulness in their pork products at the present time, based upon the reports made so many years ago, when the evidence is universal and beyond contradiction that a remarkable state of health now prevails among the swine and has for several years. The evidence is equally conclusive that there has never hear the amount of "houge cholera" alleged. If been the amount of "hog cholera" alleged. If
"hog cholera" had existed to the extent stated,
with the inevitable infection so alarmingly pertrayed, and if "hog cholera" was a disease of the
mature of a "plague"sweeping away its subjects
without reference to conditions, the fell destreyer
would never have ceased its ravages until the
victors were no more. victims were no more.

Where large numbers of animals are kept together there will be more diseases and more liability to disease. It has become a custom all over the West to call all awine sickness "cholera." Sickness is asturally the result of conditions, and cholera is no exception. What I mean by this is, that conditions which help to cause so-called cholera, or, to put it more practically, unfavorable conditions, will create more practically, unfavorable conditions, will create diseases, and under the same conditions these diseases will become infectious and contagious. These principles are getting to be understeed and a better sanitary condition has brought about greater freedom from disease, and the so-called "hog cholera" is now commed to the few localities where the surroundings are unhealthy, causing fevers and stomach disorders. Dead hogs on the farms are either burned or buried, as a rate, and not left "to spread contagion." American farmers have at least the instincts of self-preservation and self-protection. This fact would lead them to adopt these precautionary measures, and coupled with it protection. This fact would lead them to ado these precautionary measures, and coupled with is an understanding of the matter which wou New-York, Jan. 26, 1884.

THE VERB MUST AGREE WITH ITS SUBJECT. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Which is correct-"quick sales is the life lood of a successful business," or "quick sales are the life ood of a successful business" i I claimed the former to e correct, but my opinion has been laughed at by several persons of supposed ability to decide such matters, and so we astreed to leave it to your decision. If life-blood is composed of quick sales, then quick sales is the life blood, it seems to me. Constant Reader.

[The rule is clear that the verb must agree in number with its subject, not its predicate, Onick sales" being the subject, we intest say quick sales are." If the sentence should be recersed so as to read, "The life blood of trade is quick sales, "the meaning would be the same, but not the grammatical conditions, "Life-blood," which was the predicate before, would now become the ubject, and the verb would have to be in the singular.-Ed.]

THE SURPLUS REVENUE AND THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: Is it not, to say the least, an extraordiary thing that one of the chief objections raised against he management of the affairs of the country is, not that the taxes are too high, but that the become is too large ? Was such an objection ever before raised against the Ministry of any country known in history ! Just imagine the Government of Turkey profoundly agitated by the discussion of the question: "What shall we do with the surplus revenue?" Euch a reas on for disbonifing a Min istry or defeating a party is one of the anemalies of the-

nineteenth century. But the question is one of pressing importance. Will in the President's message ! There is probably no one in this inland State who is theroughly posted on the navy, judging from the accounts received of it one would be led to suppose that there is no respectable power in Europe that would not be able to sweep it from the seas. As a matter of fact, are not our commerce and our scaport towns at the mercy of any iffth-rate European power! But we are not only weak; we exhibit our weakness to the people of foreign nations, and we cannot expect our citizens to be treated with consideration and respect abroad while we float in foreign waters the most contemptible navy on the seas. Again, in case of war the spasmodic effort to build or repair a navy or const defences, with the increased price to which everything would be advanced, would occasion a cost hearly or quite double their necessary exponse in time of peace.

Let Congress use the surphis revenue in the construction and arming of a navy and in coast defences and the apparent strength of the Government will give as security abroad and will insure respect and a feeling of purer pairiotism at home. Yours for a navy.

Forivitie, Ind., Jan. 16, 1884.

KOBERT COLLINS.

QUEER ASSESSMENT METHODS IN FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the Tribune: Sm: Allow me to state a few facts which may be of some interest to persons looking to this country as a future home. I shall only refer to the item of taxes. The Governor of this State is required by law to appoint for each county one assessor and five comdssioners. The assessor having completed his work, the commissioners meet to hear complaints, and are supposed to equalize the taxes as far as can be done. To perform this work requires some brains, a little good judgment, and at least a trace of honesty. If the Creator saw fit to withhold these gifts from our board, then no blame should attach to them for the kind of work they have done. As a sample of the work, take this precinct of San Mateo. Any one who can read figures can from the assessor's books determine the politics of nine-tenths of the residents. Not the slightest attention was paid to the value of property, the way the owner voted deing whether the valuation should remain at the old figure or, as to the case of the chairman of the board, be reduced 33 per cent, or a lump sum be added from 50 to

southwesterly direction, and northerly to the Kootensy country, in British Columbia; thence northerly through what is known as the Colligle Mountains, or better known as the Colligle Hountains, or better known as the Colligle Country. The northeastern portion of the range is in British possessions. The northwestern (Colville) is in Washington Territory. With a number of assistants and all the necessary appliances, I have examined the mountain ranges from Puget Sound on the west to Helena. Montana, on the east, and have discovered the prospects (or croppings on the surface) for permanent and good paying mines. These prospects are as good, or better, than shown either in Nevada, Colorado or Arizona. This has reference to all kinds of minerals. The prevail-ing metal is silver, but I have found down even to a good paing mines. These prospected, are an ental paving quality of copper, antimony and other base metals all of which are unprospected, and can only be a below considered with them to have a considered with the mountain paving quality of copper, antimony and other base metals, and the work of the parts of they say that the could make such pictures are quite startling, and no doubt cause some people to shudder, as they worked are at the Spokane.

"From the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Kootenay country it is 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Kootenay country it is 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Kootenay country it is 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Kootenay country the 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Kootenay country the 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Kootenay country it is 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Kootenay country it is 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Kootenay country it is 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Kootenay country it is 120 miles, north from Pend d'Orelle Lake. The Colville country mineral logins 30 miles north of Spokane railes and continues throughout the whole mountain range—cle

#### THE NEW WASHINGTON MARKET,

A PART TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN A WEEK-WHAT THE STRUCTURE WILL LOOK LIKE.

Something less than one-half of the main building of the new Washington Market will be completed within a week, with the exception of the flooring, which is not embraced in the present contract; and the stalls, which, of course, cannot be put in position until the flooring is laid. The part so nearly finished has its front in Washington-st, and exnumber of the trop in washington-st, and extends from Fulton to Vesey-st,, covering 18,700 square feet. When completed the building will take in the whole block bounded on the west by West-st; and then the old market, which, with its nondescript architecture, its devious passages, its thick incrustations of dirt and grease, so long defied all rules of decency and good taste, and looked this agent translations of the second state. like some stranded plague-amtten mediaval relic, will have vanished. That much to be desired consummation is expected to take place about the end of the present year. The work thus far has cost \$109,000, and for the completion of it \$180,000 has een appropriated.

The part erected is still defaced by scaffolding and

stop,000, and for the completion of it. \$180,000 has been appropriated.

The part erected is still defaced by scaffolding and board fences; but enough is visible to make its general features apparent. The style the architect calls French renaissance. The materials used are mainly iron and glass, so disposed as to secure abundance of light and ventilation; one-third of the roof surface alone being of glass. From floor to roof the building is forty feet high, or to the top of the skylights fifty feet. The iron work will be painted buff and brown-red. The stalls inside will not be allowed to extend more than eighteen feet above the floor, so the interior will be light and lofty. Externally there is a good deal of ornamentation. The pediment panels at the north and south ends are ornamented with the coat-of-armsof the city in terra cotta, and there are terra cotta panels on each side of either a rum, bull, stag or hog. These will be repeated on the completed building. On the central pediment in Wa-bington-st. is a terra cotta bust of Washington, which is at present hidden. It will be unveiled with some appropriate ceremony when the building is ready for occupation.

From the main building a roof will extend covering the sidewalk on the four sides. The front of this will be of corrugated iron, with an abundance of windows and entrances. Skylights will also be set in the roof. Beneath this covered way will be open stalls abutting against the main building, and projecting on the sidewalk not more than four and one-half feet, which will allow about eight feet for pedestrians. The present sudewalk will be replaced with heavy blue stone flagging. This shed, the construction of which has not yet been begun, it is expected will be completed around that part of the new market thus far built about the end of March, and it will then be thrown open for business. Contracts for the remainder of the market building will be let in a few weeks.

be let in a few weeks.

## DOINGS OF WORKINGMEN.

WHY TUGBOAT ACCIDENTS OCCUR - PROFESSOR ADLER'S PROPOSITION.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday afternoon at Odd Fellows Hall, Frederick Haller, of Cigar, makers' Progressive Union, in the chair. A delegate called attention to the death of Wendell Phillips and, by a rising vote, the Union testified its respect to the character and work of "our coworker in the cause of labor." A committee was appointed to draw up proper resolutions. The scert Committee reported that it had consulted with Professor Felix Adier, and had learned that a People's Concert Society had been organized, to give six free concerts every year for the benefit of labor. The society wishes to use the Central Labor Union as a medicin for the distribution of Lichers. Any person may become a member of the society by paying an initiation fee of \$5. The matter was referred to the various Unions for final

such an objection ever before raised against the gry of any country known in history I Just imagine averament of Turkey protomally againsted by the seion of the question: "What shall we do with the as revenuest" such a reason for disbonding a Min or defeating a party is one of the anomalies of the century.

It is not of proper sleep was the cause of all the want of proper sleep was the c was instructed to fill the water tanks, sleep leaving the water running and the boat illied

The various branches of the shoe trade met ves-The various branches of the shoe trade met vesterday afternoon, in Military Hall, to provide means to help the button-hole workers who are on strike in Nyack. It was resolved that none of the work sent to this city and Brooklyn from the factory in which the strike is going on should be done. The lasters in the factory will be called out on February 9, if a settlement is not arrived at in the meantine, and an appeal will be made to the united trade and labor organizations of the country to boycott the goods made by the firm against which the strike is directed.

Typographical Union No. 6 held a secret meeting

goods made by the firm against which the strike is directed.

Typographical Union No. 6 held a secret meeting in Clarendon Hally esterday afternoon. It was stated that the question of levying an assessment on all members who are making more than \$10 a week, for the benefit of the general fund, was discussed, and that the Newsdealers' Association was denounced.

The Brooklyn brangh of the Bakers' Progressive Union met in Pacific Hall, Boerum-place, yesterday. It was decided to take some action toard forcing non-union men to join the union, preparatory to the general movement for higher pay and lighter work which is to be initiated shortly.

A large meeting of machaine wood-workers was held yesterday at Everett Hall, in Firth-st, for the purpose of effecting an organization.

The Cigarnakers' Progressive Union now has strikes on hand in the shops of Josephs & Co., Bach & Co., and Bohm & Co. The Spanish workers in the employ of S. Jacoby & Co., in East Fifty-second-st, have struck for an advance of \$2 a thousand cigars. It is stated that the employes of simon & Co. and Frey Brothers, who formerly worked in tenement-houses, but who have been employed since October 1 in shops, have informed their employers that they will not return to work in the tenement-houses. The employes of other firms are expected to come to a similar conclusion shortly.

# THE GAY HEAD DISASTER.

DEFENDING CAPTAIN WRIGHT AND CRITICISING THE